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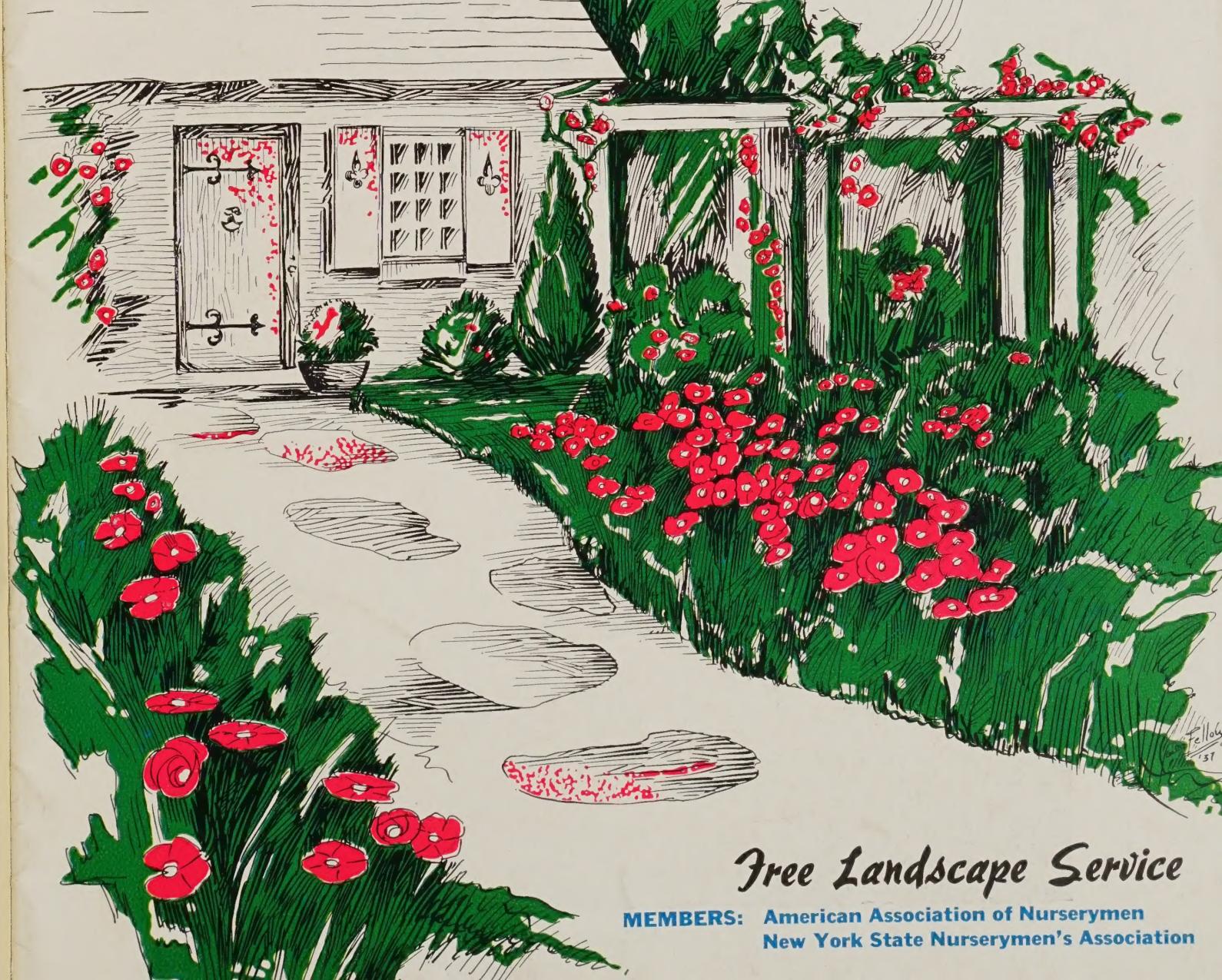
ESTABLISHED
1889

SCHOHARIE NURSERIES

SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK



Telephone
Schoharie 4-F3

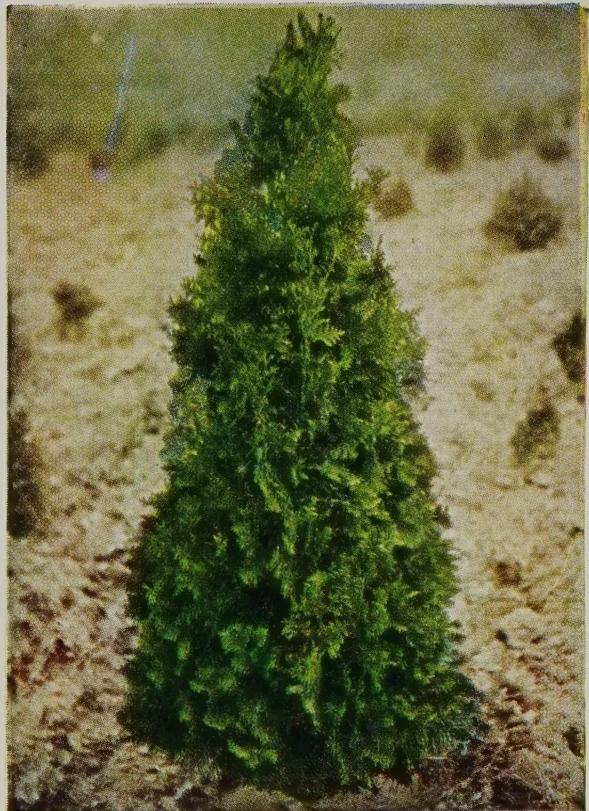


Free Landscape Service

MEMBERS: American Association of Nurserymen
New York State Nurserymen's Association



Juniper Columnaris



Pyramidal Arborvitae



Pfitzer's Juniper



Mugo Pine



Rhododendrons

There's an EVERGREEN For Every Purpose!

THE use of evergreens as all-the-year, outdoor adornment is rapidly increasing in favor. The conifers, or large cone-bearing evergreens as shade and protection impart an atmosphere of companionship and snugness to the home. The smaller kinds are effective as screens or hedges, and the larger as windbreaks. The dwarf varieties planted about foundations and filling angles and nooks, give distinction and an effect of refinement not equalled by any other plants.

The great variety in shades of green, yellow and blue, and of growth habits, lend vast power to the landscape architect eager for effects, besides the more formal results obtained by shearing.

Evergreens are difficult to transplant and as much soil as possible should be lifted with the roots, which must not be allowed to dry. Tramp earth firmly and keep well watered until established. With a little care, they may be transplanted freely.

ABIES—Fir

Trees in this group are lofty, hardy, beautiful trees that are especially adapted to open spaces.

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir). A trim pyramidal tree of rapid growth. Noted for its pleasing pungent odor.

A. concolor (White Fir). Foliage of varying shades of dark green and blue. Stands dry weather well. The showiest of all firs.

CHAMAECYPARIS—False Cypress

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress). We also have the yellow foliaged variety.

C. pisifera filifera (Thready Cypress). Very graceful drooping branches of bright green. Grows 15 to 20 feet high.

C. pisifera plumosa. A slender tree reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet. Tiny, needle-like bright green foliage. Stands shearing well. We also have the yellow foliaged variety.

JUNIPERUS—Juniper

J. chinensis alba—variegata (White leaved Chinese Juniper). Grows only 6 or 7 feet high.

J. chinensis columnaris (Columnar Chinese Juniper). A slender tapering tree about 20 feet high when mature. Soft grey green foliage. Very effective when sheared.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Very popular low growing, spreading tree. Dense feathery, grey green foliage. Very hardy and especially adapted to city conditions.

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Cedar). Narrow tree, seldom taller than 18 feet. Silvery blue foliage. Contrasts nicely with other evergreens.

J. virginiana kosteri (Koster's Cedar). Bushy, spreading plant about 3 feet high. Greyish foliage.

J. virginiana pyramidiformia (Hill's Dundee Juniper). Bluish grey in summer, plum-like color in fall. Very uniform and shapely trees.

PSEUDOTSUGA

P. douglasii (Douglas Fir). Rugged, enduring and permanent, often growing more than 60 feet high. Forms a broad, open pyramid of rich green often tinged a silvery blue.

PICEA—Spruce

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). The original Christmas tree. Useful for wind-breaks or locations where quick growth is required.



Pseudotsuga Douglasii

PICEA—Continued

P. glauca albertiana (Black Hills Spruce). Extremely hardy tree growing to 60 feet in height. A mass of silvery green.

P. glauca conica (Dwarf Alberta Spruce). Most distinct of Spruces. Blue green needles. Grows in perfect pyramidal shape to about 4 feet. Fine for rock gardens.

P. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). Foliage varies from blue to dull green. A vigorous, handsome tree.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). An improved form of the above with dense steel blue foliage of even color.

P. pungens kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Foliage a brilliant silvery blue. Rare and exceedingly beautiful tree.

PINUS—Pine

P. nigra (Austrian Pine). Long dark green needles. A quick growing tree of great hardiness and vigor. Thrives in any situation.

P. mugo com. (Mugo Pine). A flat spreading bush never growing much over 3 feet high. Fine for foundation plantings and rock gardens.

P. resinosa (Red or Norway Pine). Long dark green needles and light red bark. Extremely hardy. Very tall growing.

P. sylvestris. The Scotch pine is a hardy, rapid-growing tree, thriving in poor soil and severe climates; short greyish green needles. Very picturesque.

TAXUS—Yew

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Very dark green foliage, red berries. Thrives in shade. We have this yew in both the upright and spreading forms.

T. cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew). Grows 2 to 3 feet high, thick blackish green foliage. Irregular spreading habit.

T. media hicksi (Hicks Yew). Slender upright form.

T. intermedia (Spreading Yew). An irregular spreading grower. Fine, hardy variety.



Spreading Yew

THUJA—Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Slender conical tree reaching a height of 30 or 40 feet. Stands shearing and is often used as a hedge or screen.

T. occidentalis nigra (Very dark). Dense, dark foliage.

T. occidentalis alba (White-tipped Arborvitae). Dull yellowish green with tips of foliage whitish. Comparatively slow growing.

T. occidentalis lutea (Peabody's Arborvitae). Columnar tree about 10 feet tall with yellow foliage.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Upright, columnar tree growing 15 to 30 feet high. Brilliant green foliage year around.

T. occidentalis rosenthali (Rosenthal's Arborvitae). Columnar little tree attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet. Very hardy.

T. occidentalis robusta (Siberian Arborvitae). A pyramidal tree of 12 to 15 feet making a broad cone. Brilliant green.

T. occidentalis woodwardi (Woodward Arborvitae). A perfect globe tree that requires no shearing.

TSUGA—Hemlock

T. canadensis (American Hemlock). A well-known tall growing tree requiring plenty of room in the planting. Rich green foliage on drooping branches.



A Typical Foundation Planting using Schoharie Valley grown heavy, fibrous rooted evergreens from our stock

SHADE TREES • ORNAMENTALS

NATURE'S OWN "FRAME" OF BEAUTY FOR YOUR HOME

TREES, especially, have a character that is instantly imparted to the homestead over which they stand guard. They are a real **part** of a home—the cheapest part, and so almost universally neglected. A tree requires no repairs; neither paint nor plumbing can improve it. No insurance is needed—no wages demanded for its services. It feeds, clothes, and houses itself.

Trees are beautiful as well as useful too. Winter or summer their infinite variety commands our reverence, and their smile is one of peace. A tree is never in any hurry, though its upward growth defies the most powerful Natural law.

ACER—Maple

A. ginnala (Amur Maple). A popular dwarf maple, with small, pretty foliage which appears early in the spring and turns bright red in autumn. It has fragrant yellow flowers and branching low is fine for grouping. Perfectly hardy and successful anywhere.

A. negundo (Boxelder, Ash-leaved Maple). A medium-sized tree, very rapid growing, having light colored foliage with smooth, greenish bark. Of spreading habit and uniform shape. Thrives in spite of pavements, smoke, drought and neglect.

A. palmatum (Japanese Maple). A dense, dwarf, shrubby tree with bright red foliage of small, star-shaped leaves which assume a bronzy purple tint in the fall.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Said to be the tallest of the Maple family. A native of Europe, grows rapidly in the poorest soil, and thrives everywhere except on wet ground. Holds its foliage until November. The safest maple to plant, successfully resisting abuse, transplanting, neglect and winds.

A. platanoides schwedleri (Schweder Maple). A beautiful horticultural variety with very large, bronze red leaves, and young shoots of the same color. A vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree. Attains about 50 feet.

A. rubrum (Red Maple). Tall, well formed tree reaching 120 feet at maturity. Brilliant foliage in autumn. Valuable for street and park planting.

A. saccharum (Rock Maple, Sugar Maple). The famous Sugar Maple of our Northern latitudes. An unsurpassable shade and specimen tree. Its thick-spread, dark green leaves emphasize a shape uniform and beautiful. Foliage most gorgeous in its fall coloring. Maple sugar is obtained from the adult tree, as well as valuable timber.

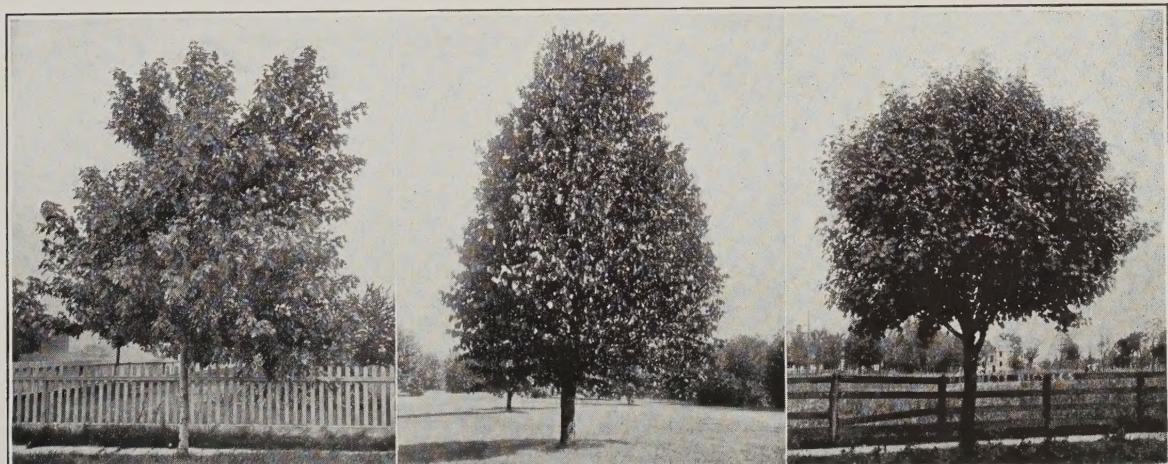
A. saccharinum (White Maple, Silver Maple, Soft Maple). A most rapid growing maple. Its leaves are deeply cut, bright green above but silvery beneath. A large tree and adapts itself well to almost any condition. The smooth, grey bark and glowing March flowers contrast beautifully. The wood is soft, and too brittle to resist ice storms well.

A. saccharinum wieri (Wier Maple). A horticultural variety of the silver-leaved maple, and one of the most beautiful, with deeply cut-leaved foliage. A rapid grower, shoots slender and drooping, withstanding winds and storms very well. 50 feet.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). Probably the best ornamental birch. A most graceful weeping tree, tall with slender branches, white bark and deeply cut, characteristic foliage. Especially desirable for specimen planting, giving a fountain effect even in winter.

B. populifolia (Grey Birch). A slender tree with smooth grey bark. Glossy leaves. Rapid grower. We have this variety in clump form.



Acer saccharinum
(Silverleaf Maple)

Acer saccharum
(Sugar Maple)

Acer platanoides
(Norway Maple)

BETULA—Continued

B. papyrifera (Canoe Birch). An erect and stately tree, with stiff branches and bark of a chalky, silvery white. Under favorable conditions, a large tree with big leaves. Fine for open shade or specimens.

CATALPA Bungei (Manchurian Catalpa, Umbrella Tree). Suitable for formal and sentinel setting. Grafted upon a stem five to six feet high, the head forms a dense globe of heart-shaped leaves. Reliably hardy and thrives in almost any soil.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). A variety said to have originated in the West. It is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted. Has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful, large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street use. Sometimes attains 40 feet.

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash). Tall growing tree of rapid growth. Stiff, upright habit makes it useful for street planting. Foliage turns golden yellow in autumn.

F. penn. lanceolata (Green Ash). Attractive street tree growing 60 feet tall. Rich foliage. Broad head. Seldom attacked by insects.

FAGUS americana (American Beech). Tall, with grey bark and handsome foliage. Edible nuts similar to Chestnuts.

F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple Beech). Very decorative tree with dark purple foliage.

JUGLANS nigra (Black Walnut). A very large, native, hardy tree. Rather slow growing, producing valuable timber. Large leaved, picturesque foliage which turns yellow in autumn. Valuable as a nut bearer.

J. regia (Persian or English Walnut). Hardy trees bearing a profusion of nuts that are considered the most choice of this family.

J. cathayensis (Chinese Walnut). Nuts are large, edible, similar to butternut.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A large tree with a broad, rather pyramidal form. Has a clean, perfectly straight trunk with dark, smooth bark, regularly serrated. Leaves large and of unusual shape, being chopped off at the tip. Immense, tulip-shaped blossoms, greenish-yellow, marked with orange, appear in May or June. A hardy native. Suitable for street or lawn.



Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

MORUS alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). Undoubtedly the most graceful weeping tree. Its beautiful foliage and long, pendulous branches make it very fine for specimen setting. Height 6 to 10 feet.

M. alba tatarica (Russian Mulberry). A small spreading tree with showy flowers. Birds like the fruit.

PLATANUS americanus (Sycamore). A noble, upright-growing tree with spacious crown and large deep green foliage. Fine for city plantings as it withstands smoke and gas.

P. orientalis (Oriental Planetree). The European equivalent of our native buttonball or sycamore. Will withstand hard city conditions. Used chiefly as street trees.

POPULUS alba pyramidalis (Bolleana Poplar). Glittering green leaves silvered underneath. Rapid growing, slender tree with grey bark.

P. canadensis (Carolina Poplar). A horticultural cottonwood, pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth. Leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green. Valuable for street planting on account of its exceedingly rapid growth. 40 to 50 feet.

P. nigra italicica (Lombardy Poplar). Another well-known old horticultural variety of very characteristic narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Grows rapidly, often reaching over 50 feet. Not entirely hardy.

P. simoni (Chinese Poplar). A small tree 25 to 30 feet high. Leaves silvery underneath.

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. palustris (Pin Oak, Water Oak). Tall, with spreading branches on graceful lines. One of the best rapid growing oaks. Quite pyramidal in shape. Glossy, dark green, deeply-cut leaves, becoming orange to scarlet in the fall. Entirely hardy, preferring damp places. A popular street tree, long lived and subject to no diseases or insect pests.

Q. rubra (Common Red Oak). A magnificent, native tree, rapid growing, forming a tall, round head. Foliage long, graceful and shiny, turning to a bronzy hue in autumn. An excellent specimen and all-round tree. Acorns very large.

SALIX babylonica (Willow) (Babylon Weeping Willow). The best of the weeping willows, always popular. Delicate foliage, borne on exceedingly graceful, slender branches. Rapid growing and quite hardy.



Cutleaf Weeping Birch

S. Niobe (Golden Weeping Willow). Grows like the Babylon Weeping Willow but has yellow branches.

S. pentandra (Laurel Willow). A small, rapid growing tree with shining dark green foliage. Fine for specimen or tall hedge, especially at seashore or in other exposed places, as it thrives anywhere.

SORBUS americana (American Mountain Ash, Dogberry). A small stocky tree with dark green, unusual and very distinctive foliage. Rather inconspicuous white blossoms in late spring, followed by large clusters of showy, bright red berries, remaining on the tree all summer. Once it is established, considered a great prize among native trees. Height, 30 feet.

TILIA americana (American Linden, Basswood). A large, round-topped native tree of rapid growth. Foliage large and heart-shaped, producing dense shade. Very fine and popular for avenue planting. Its mid-June, showy flowers furnish one of the finest honey-pastures for bees, and the soft, very white timber is prized for manufacturing uses.

T. cordata (Small-leaved Linden). Grows nearly 100 feet tall. Much like other Lindens with small heart-shaped leaves. Latest to flower.

T. vulgaris (Large-leaved European Linden). Magnificent shade trees for street or home grounds, often growing to 120 feet. Resistant to diseases and insects.

ULMUS Americana (American Elm). The commonest of elms and the stateliest—unparalleled in size and majesty. Fits any place where shade and large trees are useful. Even as a small tree it is beautiful. For a perfect specimen the elm must stand alone, uncrowded and unrobbed of moisture, sun or air.

U. americana molini (Moline Elm). Smaller than American but very desirable under certain conditions for this reason. Unlike American it has a central leader and conical head.

U. pumila (Siberian Elm). A smallish tree, but of very rapid growth. Does well in hot, dry locations. Good for street plantings.

FLOWERING TREES

CERCIS Canadensis (American Redbud). A shrub-like tree with large, irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves. Derives its name Redbud from the profusion of delicate reddish pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees. Extreme height, 15 feet.

CORNUS florida (Flowering Dogwood). One of the best flowering trees. Small (15 to 20 feet) but picturesque in its spreading, umbrel habit. Especially beautiful in spring when covered with mammoth white blossoms, yet equally so in fall when both foliage and berries are bright red.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). This is very similar to *Cornus florida*, the only difference being that the flowers are bright red.

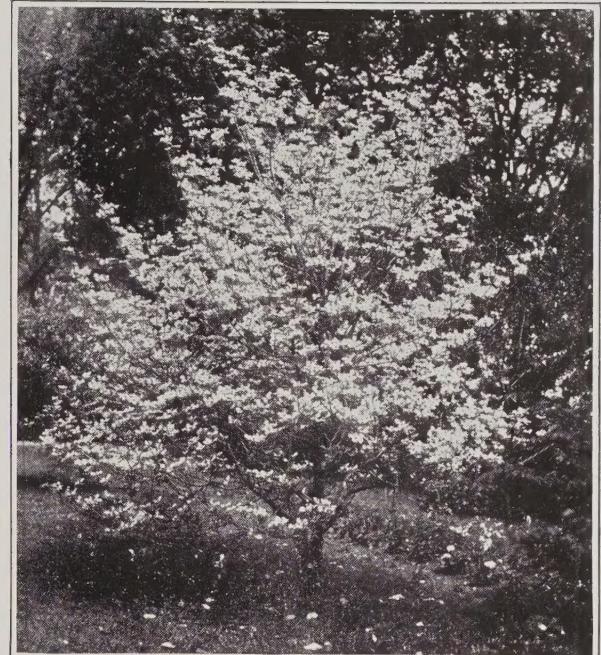
CRATAEGUS oxyacantha pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). Pronounced the best of all. A small, spreading tree with flaming carmine red double flowers. Entirely hardy, thriving well in dry, unfavorable situations. Makes a very fine lawn tree or specimen planting.

C. oxyacantha alboplena. Same as above except double white flowers.

MAGNOLIA Soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia). A very popular, hardy Chinese variety of vigorous growth, forming many branches. White flowers, tinted with violet or rose, appear in abundance even when the tree is quite small, contrasting strikingly with its glossy foliage.

MALUS (Flowering Crab).

M. ioensis plena (Bechtel Crab). A very hardy, shapely tree with spreading branches. Leaves dark green, turning yellow in autumn. Double pink flowers, greatly resembling roses, and quite fragrant. Becoming more popular.



White Flowering Dogwood

M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). One of the best small trees, of profuse flowering habit. Bright pink buds followed by almost white flowers smother the tree before leaves form. Red fruit about the size of a pea. Entirely hardy.

M. niedzwetzkyana (Red-veined Crab). Leaves, stem, bark, buds are all of a reddish tint. Appearance improves with age.

M. theifera (Tea Crab). Grows 15 feet or more high. In the spring it is covered with rose pink buds which become blush white flowers.

M. sargentii (Sargent's Crab). Large shrub with white flowers; scarlet fruit clinging nearly all winter.

PRUNUS (Flowering Cherry, Etc.).

P. cerasifera pissardi (Purpleleaf Plum). Very popular tree with handsome dark purple foliage after pink flowers in spring.

P. cistena (Purpleleaf Sand Cherry). Foliage purple; somewhat more bushy than the above.

P. sargentii (Sargent's Cherry). Single. Large pink and white flowers. Foliage purple in spring turning green. Very hardy.

P. serrulata, Kwanzan (Japanese Flowering Cherry). Flowers old rose, double, full. Grows to 20 feet.

P. subhirtella (Weeping Japanese Cherry). Bright pink flowers.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). Resembles the flowering Almond. Delicate pink flowers in early spring followed by green foliage. Very popular.

Special Lists of Trees

STREET AND AVENUE TREES

Sugar Maple	Red Oak
Norway Maple	Pin Oak
European Planetree	European Linden
	American Elm

TREES THAT TOLERATE CITY CONDITIONS

Ash Leaf Maple	Poplars
Western Catalpa	Weeping Willow

TREES DENSE ENOUGH FOR WINDBREAKS, SCREENS AND HEDGES

Deciduous

Norway Maple	American Beech
Lombardy Poplar	Chinese Elm
	Russian Mulberry

Evergreen

Norway Spruce	Taxus
Douglas Fir	Austrian Pine
Hemlock	Scotch Pine

American Arborvitae

PLANNING AND PLANTING

Bring your planting and planning problems to us . . . get the advantage of our PROFESSIONAL advice and service . . .

Some years ago the general practice in planting the small property was to place specimen plants hodge-podge in the most conspicuous places on the grounds with little thought of final appearance and utility of the planting as a whole.

Today we are concerned with the best use that can be made with trees and plants, through **proper planning**, to attain both utility and beauty. Front lawns, entrances, foundations, borders, service areas, private areas (the Outdoor Living Room) in the rear, flower gardens, fruit and vegetable gardens, all must be tied into a complete and unified picture by intelligent planning **at the start**.

Many houses particularly in cities, towns, and suburban districts are placed on small lots, and here, even more than on larger places, is careful planning needed to produce the effect of spaciousness.

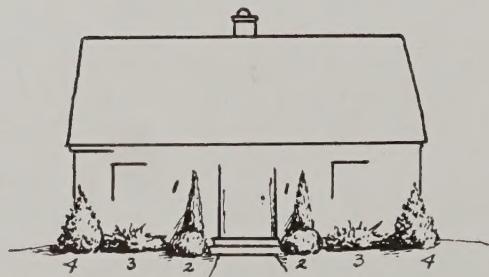
In fact, when a new house is to be built, results would usually be much more satisfactory if a reliable landscape authority were consulted about the placing of house and garage on the property for the best ultimate use of space and most attractive appearance when building and planting are completed.

We have men experienced in making out comprehensive plans for the small or large property and we offer a long list of plant materials necessary in this landscape work. Also, at a small additional charge, we do the actual work of planting the trees, shrubs, etc.

If you already have a plan and wish us to quote on the list of plants needed, we will gladly do so. The plantings indicated by the sketches below are typical of what is being used on the average small home today. Should you want choice and unusual material or a landscape designed to reflect your individual tastes we will be pleased to send our representative. There is no obligation for this service. We want to help you make your house a home.



Foundation Planting



Key	Qua.	Name	Size
1	2	Pyramidal Arborvitae	18-24 in.
2	2	Mugho Pine	10-12 in.
3	2	Spreading Yew	12-15 in.
4	2	American Arborvitae	15-18 in.

Entrance Planting



Key	Qua.	Name	Size
1	2	Juniper Columnaris	18-24 in.
2	4	Pfitzer's Juniper	12-15 in.

Ornamental Shrubs

FOR softening the sharp angles or stiff lines of foundation walls or boundaries, screening of objectionable views, mass planting for effect or bringing out features of landscape beauty, shrubs cannot be dispensed with in lawn ornamentation. Proper selection as to height and judicious choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments of any of these objects and provide a succession of bloom from spring until fall.

The deciduous shrubs include many interesting plants with foliage of various shades, and flowers of every color. When planted as specimens and allowed to develop in symmetry and natural grace, shrubs become objects of beauty.

ACANTHOPanax pentaphylla. Upright, prickly branches with luxuriant glossy foliage. Height, 5-10 feet.

AMELANCHIER canadensis (Downy Shadblow). An erect bushy tree. Snowy white flowers in early spring. Does best in a naturalistic location.

BERBERIS—Barberry

B. thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). This is probably the commonest and hardiest of hedge plants. It is a dwarf, compact shrub with many small leaves which change to colors, orange red to bronze in the autumn. In addition to this coloring the bright scarlet berries are present, and remain through the winter. Height, 4-5 feet.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Redleaved Barberry). Same as above with scarlet foliage in spring, dull red in summer, and brilliant again in fall. Likes full sunlight. Height, 3-6 feet.

B. thunbergi pluriflora erecta (Columnberry). A new upright Barberry that is ideal for hedging as it requires but little shearing. Similar to Thunbergi but of dense, erect growth.

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

B. davidi magnifica. Attractive soft purple lavender racemes. Big showy shrubs. Very fragrant. Height, 5-6 feet.

B. Ille de France. A deep purple Butterfly Bush. Very showy. Grows to 7 or 8 feet covered with graceful racemes of purple flowers.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). Small old-fashioned shrub, the chocolate colored blossoms of which are very sweet scented and spicy, resembling the odor of strawberries. The flowers are double, growing from the base of the leaves, which are rough and a handsome green above. Height, 4-6 feet.



Deutzia Lemoine

CORNUS—Dogwood

C. alba elegantissima (Variegated Dogwood). Small shrub with blood red branches. Inconspicuous white flowers. Fruit, a whitish berry. Leaves edged with white. 4-6 feet.

C. alba sibirica (Tatarian Dogwood). Grows to 10 feet. Fine for borders. Red bark in winter. Bluish white berries.

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry). Small tree with yellow flowers in spring. Scarlet fruit in autumn.

C. stolonifera flav. (Yellow Dogwood). Smaller than above with bright yellow twigs in winter. Very decorative. Height, 8-10 feet.

COTINUS coggygria (Smoke Tree). 12 feet. Greyish lavender flower panicles resembling smoke at a distance. Very distinctive.

COTONEATSER horizontalis (Rock Cotoneater). Trailing habit with bright red berries in fall and winter.

C. acutifolia. Dense growing shrub with dark green, oval, glossy leaves. Good hedge plant. Height, 4-5 feet.

C. divaricata. Small, pink flowers in summer. Scarlet fruits in autumn. Grows to 6 feet.

CYDONIA Japonica (Flowering Quince). A small spreading shrub with spiny branches. In spring it produces many clusters of bright scarlet flowers. Its foliage is a dark, glossy green. It bears yellow fruits, resembling pears. Height, 5-6 feet.



Barberry Hedge



Syringa Virginiana

DEUTZIA

D. gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A small shrub with slender branches and foliage of soft green. In June it is a solid mass of white racemes. An excellent border plant, being so small. 3 feet.

D. Lemoinei. A spreading dwarf shrub with bright green foliage and upright, graceful branches, bearing in early summer large clusters of showy, white flowers. Height, 5-6 feet.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. A vigorous grower producing large, double white flowers profusely tinged with rose. One of the earliest to bloom. Height, 10-12 feet.

EUONYMUS Alatus (Winged Spindlewood). A curious irregular shrub with large leaves turning red in autumn. Branches have corky wings. Fine in mass plantings. Height, 10 feet.

E. alatus compacta. Dwarf, compact habit, small leaves, red fruit. Height, 6-8 feet.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). Grows to 9 or 10 feet. Glistening white flowers in large clusters.

FORSYTHIA—Goldenbell

F. intermedia (Hybrid Forsythia). A big fountain-like shrub covered with bright yellow flowers in early April. Height, 6 feet.

F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). A medium-sized, beautiful shrub, with bright yellow flowers that appear before the leaves. Foliage, a deep green. Best of early flowering shrubs. Height, 6-8 feet.

F. ovata (Korean Forsythia). A perfectly hardy shrub with pale primrose blossoms ten days before the other Forsythias. Gracefully arched branches with greyish yellow bark.

HAMAMELIS vernalis (Vernal Witch-Hazel). A low growing shrub, 6 feet at the most with fragrant yellow flowers. Blooms during warm sunny days in late February and early March.

HIBISCUS Syriacus (Althea or Rose-of-Sharon). Large showy flowers in August. Tall growing shrub. We offer white, red, purple.

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill Hydrangea). Resembles the Paniculata in general form and shape of flowers which are borne in panicles of pyramidal shape from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches long, and change to a greenish white. One of the best.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea). A beautiful shrub that continues to be the favorite Hydrangea. Leaves of bright, shining green. Light pink flowers, changing to brown later in the fall, are borne in huge panicles, 8 to 12 inches long in August and September. Successfully grown in tree form. A desirable lawn ornament. Height about 7 feet. We can also supply this in tree form.

HYPERICUM aureum (Golden St. Johnswort). Three feet. Attractive foliage, large bright yellow flowers. Will stand some shade. Blooms late in August.

KERRIA japonica. A slender, green-branched shrub, with glove-shaped yellow flowers from July to October. Very ornamental. 4 to 5 feet high.

KOLKWITZIA Amabilis (Beauty Bush). A recent introduction of the late E. H. Wilson. Bright shell pink flowers on long sweeping branches. Very hardy. 4-6 feet high.

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur Privet). Glossy green foliage holds its color almost the entire year. Very hardy. Valuable for hedges or borders as it stands shearing to any extent. Extrem height, 10 feet.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

L. fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). Spreading, deep green foliage. Fragrant, small flowers. Height, 6 feet.

L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). A strong, upright grower, producing pure white flowers profusely in May and June. Its bright red berries are very attractive during autumn. Hardy and easily grown. Height, 6 feet.

L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). The flowers make a lovely contrast with the foliage. Height, 6 to 8 feet. White, pink.

PRUNUS glandulosa (Flowering Almond). Grows 5 to 6 feet high. Covered with tiny white or pink flowers in early spring. Unsurpassed in beauty in its season.

PHILADELPHUS—Mockorange

P. coronarius (Sweet Mockorange). A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom. Adult height about 8 feet.

P. coronarius aureus (Golden Mockorange). A graceful dwarf variety with bright yellow foliage throughout the season.

P. virginiana. A tall handsome shrub with large semi-double white flowers. Called by many the finest of the Philadelphus.

PHYSOCARPOS opulifolius aureus (Golden Nine-bark). Leaves are bright yellow when they first appear, changing to green overlaid with yellow. 10 feet.

RHODOTYPOS Kerrioides (Jetbead). Single white flowers and shiny black berries throughout winter. Medium height suitable for borders. Height, 4-5 feet.

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). Grows to 3 feet. Showy heads of yellow flowers in the spring with coral-red fruits in clusters in the summer.

SAMBUCUS canadensis (American Elder). A large shrub with ornamental foliage. White flowers borne in large panicles in June and followed by reddish purple berries in fall. 8-10 feet high.



Honeysuckle, Fragrantissima

S. canadensis aurea (Golden American Elder). A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

SPIRAEA

S. billardi. Tall growing shrub with pink flowers in long spikes from July until September. 5 to 6 feet high.
S. bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers. Height, 2 to 3 feet.
S. prunifolia (Bridalwreath). Foliage of dark, shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall. Double, pure white flowers are borne in summer, the entire length of the twigs. Height, 6 feet.
S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). Of dwarf habit. Narrow, long foliage turns to orange scarlet in the fall. Pure white flowers are borne the entire length of the twigs. Height, 4 feet.

S. Vanhouttei. Undoubtedly the most popular of all varieties, having rich green foliage which changes to beautiful tints in the fall. In blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers. Height, 6 feet.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). Grows 4 to 5 feet high with pink flowers in June followed in autumn with large white berries which hang on nearly all winter.

S. vulgaris (Coral-Berry). Similar to above with pink berries in the fall. Fine for shady places.

SYRINGA—Lilac

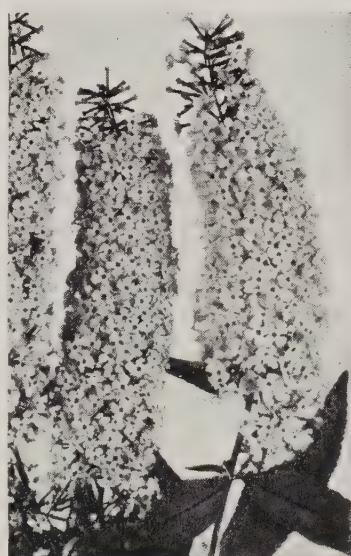
S. persica. Very fragrant light purple flowers in large, loose clusters. Called the Persian lilac. 8 feet.
S. villosa (Late Lilac). Pale pinkish flowers in late June. 10 feet.
S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). Rich purple blooms of delightful fragrance. 20 feet.
S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). Taller than purple but very graceful and fragrant.
S. Hybrid Lilacs. Very hardy and easily grown. We offer the following choice varieties. Height, 10 feet.
S. George Bellaire—Light purple, double.
S. V. John de Messmkaer. Deep purple, full bloom, single.
S. Leon Gumbetta. Light purple, very double.
S. Paul Thirion. Light reddish purple very double.
S. Pres. Poincare. Similar to Paul Thirion, slightly lighter, double.
S. Mme. Lemoine. Double, white.
S. Ellen Willmorr. Double, white.
S. Chas. Jolly. Reddish purple, double.

VIBURNUM

V. Carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). Waxy pink flowers of delicate fragrance in early spring. Very hardy. 4 to 5 feet high.
V. americanum (Highbush Cranberry). A most handsome decorative and ornamental red-berried shrub for Northern planting. White flowers. Height, 8 to 12 feet.
V. opulus roseum (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball. Its profuse, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance. Height, 10 to 12 feet.
V. tomentosum sterile (Japanese Snowball). A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronze purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat cymes. Height, 6 feet.

WEIGELA

W. Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson. A beautiful, clear, distinctive shade. Height, 4 to 5 feet.
W. florida (Pink Weigela). An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers appearing in June. Height, 6 to 7 feet.
W. florida variegata. Variegated foliage. 4 feet high.



Buddleia (Butterfly Bush)



Hibiscus (Althea)



Truehedge Columnberry

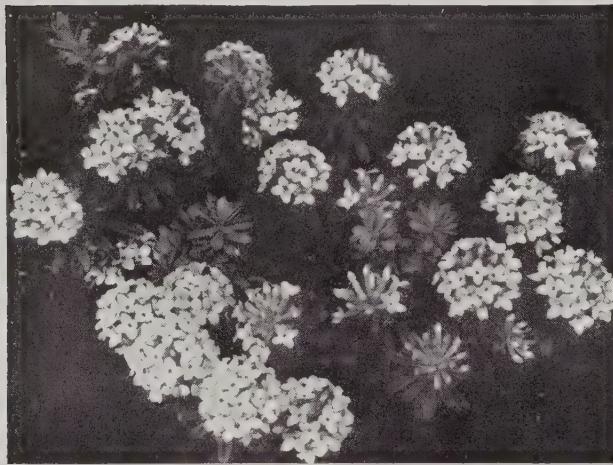
EVERGREEN SHRUBS

THESE are being used more and more in landscape work. Their leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare prospect in winter. But best of all is the magnificent display that most of them make in bloom, especially the Rhododendrons and Kalmias.

Another desirable quality is such a fondness for shady places that they meet a demand for beautifying these spots which are so difficult to adorn. They transplant easily, are hardy, give immediate results, and are highly satisfactory.

Once each year a handful or two of aluminum sulfate should be scattered around the **Rhododendrons** and **Mt. Laurels** to insure proper soil acidity. Also a mulch of peat moss should be kept around the plants.

Do not dig about the plants since they are largely surface rooting. All the native species are hardy as far north as Canada, but several of the hybrids are not reliably hardy in the North, unless thoroughly protected in winter.



Daphne Cneorum

DAPHNE cneorum (Rose Daphne). Dwarf evergreen shrub producing masses of rosy pink flowers in May and June. Fine for rock gardens.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Handsome shrubs that should be planted in groups for a beautiful pink mass effect. Entirely hardy and thrive in partial shade.

RHODODENDRON. Plant in moist, sour soil with plenty of shade.

maximum (Great Laurel). Enormous bushes of pale pink and white flowers in May and June.

catawbiense. Compact clusters of dark purple flowers. Very handsome.

carolinianum. Narrow foliage. Charming pink flowers in May and June.

Hardy Vines and Ground Covers

VINES provide the finishing touch of any planting. Some adhere to masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis, and others, with their tendrils, will cling anywhere tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather. Visualize the effect desired and train them accordingly, to cover your walls and pilasters, your lattice or trellis, the pergola or laundry posts, the porch or portico, veranda, or fence.

ARISTOLOCHIA *siphon* (Dutchmans-pipe). Pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth. Foliage, light green.

CAMPSIS radicans (Trumpet Creeper). Large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. A hardy climbing plant.

CELASTRUS scandens (American Bittersweet). A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsule orange fruit. A rapid grower.

CLEMATIS paniculata. In September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white. The fragrance is most delicious and penetrating. Vine is a rapid grower. Foliage, glossy green.

C. jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Perhaps the best known Clematis. Immense flowers of an intense violet purple, bloom continuously all summer.

C. hendryi. Free bloomer producing large white flowers constantly during the entire summer.

C. Madame Edouard Andre. Much like Clematis Jackmani. Flowers a beautiful shade of crimson. A free bloomer.

EUONYMUS radicans (Wintercreeper). Useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. A very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine. Leaves, dull green with whitish veins. Grows rapidly.

LONICERA Japonica Halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle). Pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Foliage remains green well into winter. Very fragrant and

covered with flowers, almost the entire season. One of the best bloomers, and a strong, vigorous vine.

L. heckrottii (Everblooming Honeysuckle).

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). The perfect ground cover, especially useful in dense shade where nothing else will grow. Low growth, glossy evergreen leaves, small white flowers and waxy white berries.

PARTHENOCISSUS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). One of the finest vines for covering walks, verandas or trunks of trees. Foliage green, turning to rich crimson in autumn. A rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything.

P. tricuspidata (Veitchii) (Boston Ivy). Very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries or walls. Leaves smaller than the American. Forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other. Foliage changes to crimson scarlet in the fall. A little difficult to start, but when established requires no further care.

VINCA minor (Hardy Myrtle). Evergreen ground cover for dry sunny or shady positions. Periwinkle blue flowers in profusion in the spring and occasionally during summer and fall.

WISTERIA sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Flowers of pale blue are borne in long, pendulous clusters in May and June. Rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season. One of the best of the Wisterias.

ROSES

THE Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." Among all the flowering shrubs, there is nothing that can compare with the rose. The great variety of color, shape and size of flowers, the diversity and character of the foliage and ravishing perfumes give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When we add to these qualifications ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at. In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies a first place.



Frau Karl Druschki

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of roses is very hardy and bloom in June and again in the autumn.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (White American Beauty, Snow Queen). Really an ever-blooming variety, bearing a heavy crop of blossoms in June and from then, every month, until frost. The long pointed, egg-shaped buds open loosely into blossoms of pure white. Perfectly hardy and prolific both North and South.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. The favorite old "Jack" Rose, known and loved everywhere. Blossoms of a rich, velvety crimson with large petals. Blooms freely and grows well anywhere. Hardy.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers in such profusion it is a mass of color. One of the few absolutely hardy yellow roses. Blossoms in spring only.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Blossoms of a soft, clear pink are large and delightfully fragrant. Blooms profusely from June until Autumn.

MME. ALBERT BARBIER. A new H. P. variety. Very double. White suffused with pink with gold at the base of the petals.

PAUL NEYRON (Peony Rose). The largest rose of all. Blossoms of clear pink shading to rose. Flowers are well shaped, double and very fragrant. Plant is erect in habit and a strong, heavy grower, blooming repeatedly during the season.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest red roses—almost black. Buds are well formed and the open, fragrant flowers are double enough to make it one of the most attractive "blacks." Sometimes referred to as "Black Beauty."

ULRICH BRUNNER (Hardy American Beauty). A bright cherry red rose of striking beauty. The flowers are unusually large. Hardy and vigorous in growth, resisting mildew. Almost continuously in bloom from early summer until autumn.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

These roses bloom intermittently all summer and have a wide range of colors.

AMI QUINARD. Semi-double rose of dark crimson maroon. Vigorous bushes.

AUTUMN. Rightfully named as these blossoms of burnt orange stained and splashed with red orange and pink. No two exactly alike.

BETTY UPRICHARD. Carmine buds suffused with orange and copper. An unusual color and a good strong grower.

BRIARCLIFF. Deep rose pink petals with the outer ones a silvery pink. Large fragrant long lasting flowers.

CALEDONIA. Creamy white buds changing to pure white. Long blooming.

COLUMBIA. An American rose growing as perfectly in the garden as the hot-house. Color, a bright pink which deepens but does not fade as the flowers age. The plant is strong and sturdy, with luxuriant foliage, and blooms continuously until late in fall.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Very large clear pink blooms. A choice exhibition rose.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. The old standby with exquisite buds of rich saffron-yellow tinged with orange. Flowers open semi-double turning to soft creamy yellow as they age.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Petals soft salmon pink on inside and deep coppery rose on outside. All flushed with orange and red. Vigorous plants, profuse blooms.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Glowing pink. Large, fragrant, long-lasting flowers.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Well-formed scarlet flowers. Very popular.



Etoile de Hollande



Dame Edith Helen

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. An outstanding red rose of deep crimson that does not discolor. Growth neat and vigorous.

E. G. HILL. Large blooms of strong deep velvety red. The outstanding red rose for every garden.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. The choicest of bright, vivid scarlet roses, shading to crimson. Flowers open loosely. Beautiful foliage, the younger growth being a bronzy plum color. Very fragrant. Hardy and strong, and blooms continuously until November.

HADLEY. One of the best known Crimson roses with beautiful buds and rich velvety scarlet flowers.

JOANNA HILL. Yellow buds open to a gracefully flaring flower of creamy white tinged salmon and ochre at the base. Vigorous growth.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. The vivid crimson buds of this striking rose open to enormous blooms with silvery pink petals, flushed a deep pink on the outside. An outstanding variety.

KILLARNEY PINK. A sprightly pink and brightest in hot weather. Bud especially well shaped. A dependable bloomer.

KILLARNEY WHITE. Snowy white blooms with large petals. Very beautiful in the bud.

LOS ANGELES. Petals are a bright pink shading to rich yellow at base. Form of flower is perfect, not opening too promptly. Growth is very strong.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. Buds and flowers equally beautiful, color being shadings of shrimp pink, apricot and gold. Strong and vigorous, blooming constantly.

MARGARET McGREDY. Double cup-shaped flowers open vivid scarlet turning to brick red.



McGREDY'S SCARLET. An outstanding rose. It is rich, brilliant, velvety scarlet and growth is perfect.

MME. EDOUARD HERIOT. Brilliant and sparkling coral, red and orange. Free flowering, medium strong growth.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. Rich orange buds flushed with shell pink. Very striking.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM. Apricot colored buds opening to orange veined yellow flowers. Very fragrant.

MRS. AARON WARD. One of the few hardy yellow monthly roses. Small, dainty flowers of Indian yellow, edge of petals being tinged with creamy yellow and pink. Foliage, bronze green.

MRS. ERSKINE P. THOM. Considered to be the best yellow garden rose of recent introductions. Strong formed flowers of rich lemon-yellow. Most attractive in all stages.

MRS. HENRY MORSE. Inside of petals in silvery pink flushed with yellow; outside a deep rosy pink. Low growing and neatly erect in branching. Continuous bloom.

OPHELIA. An old favorite unexcelled for cutting. Creamy white petals with occasional pink stains and tinges of golden yellow. Excellent growth, free flowering and fragrant.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. A new rose of red and yellow in the bud opening to delicate shades of yellow, copper and pink. An outstanding new variety.

RADIANCE. A beautiful blending of bright carmine with shades of opal and copper. Blooms have long stems and are very lasting as cut flowers.

RED RADIANCE. Similar in every respect to Radiance, of which it is a sport, differing only in color, which is a rich red that does not fade with age.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. Long pointed buds of Indian yellow washed with deep carmine. Sweet and spicy fragrance. A remarkably fine rose.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Striking sunflower yellow. Very large and full with beautifully formed buds. The most widely planted yellow.

TALISMAN. A red and yellow rose, recently developed. Widely planted and familiar to all.



Joanna Hill

Climbing Roses and Ramblers

AMERICAN PILLAR. A true climbing rose. Very large. Glossy green foliage with enormous trusses of flowers—wild rose pink, with clear white eye—of striking size and beauty.

BLAZE. A new patented rose of a more brilliant red than Paul's Scarlet Climber but of similar characteristics except for its wonderful ever-blooming quality. A climber that is in bloom all summer.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. A magnificent climber, but not a true "rambler," although with individual flowers fully as large, of a brighter crimson, and fragrant. Blooms abundantly and will succeed in almost any situation.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Clusters of bright crimson flowers. An old-fashioned rose of great hardiness and long blooming season.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Larger than the Crimson Rambler, double, a clear shell pink, slightly fragrant, with crinkled edges, giving a fluffy effect. These striking flowers are borne in immense clusters of 10 to 30 sometimes, and last for a long time. One of the best and hardiest of Ramblers.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. A beautiful flesh pink, with individual blooms four inches in diameter. Much like Hybrid Teas in form and color, with a pleasing fragrance. A long-stemmed, valuable cutting rose. This is the best pink climber. Absolutely hardy, making canes of twelve or fifteen feet in favorable season.

MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN. Stiff, erect, with huge fragrant pink clusters of blossoms stained crimson in the bud. Broad frilled petals. "The Spanish Beauty."

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. A rose of brilliant, vivid scarlet maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. Semi-double flowers of medium size completely cover the vine. A most important addition to climbing roses.

PRIMROSE. Abundant shiny foliage. Clear, primrose yellow rosette-shaped flowers borne several in a cluster. Reasonably hardy.

SILVER MOON. Distinct from all others. Long, pale yellow, scented buds open into semi-double white flowers five inches in diameter, revealing bright golden stamens. Canes vigorous, with disease resistant foliage. Classed with the three best climbers.

TAUSENSCHON (Thousand Beauties). Entirely different. In a single cluster of blooms, there will be all shades from light pink to a rosy carmine, some almost white with a suggestion of yellow. Every cluster a bouquet of harmonious colors.

WHITE DOROTHY. Similar to Pink Dorothy Perkins, but with pure white double flowers. Valuable because of the rarity of good white climbing roses.



Paul's Scarlet Climber



Hugonis Rose

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES

BABY RAMBLER (CRIMSON). The original and best dwarf Baby Rambler. Crimson flowers in clusters. It is an ideal pot rose, and one of the best bedding or hedging roses in existence. It blooms outdoors from May to November, and indoors the year round. Very hardy.

RUGOSA F. J. GROOTENDORST. Small, bright red flowers. Fringed and double. Blooms continuously spring, summer and fall.

ROSA HUGONIS. Light yellow flowers. A fine shrub for the border or as a specimen.

Roses are commonly attacked by (1) fungous diseases like black spot and mildew controlled by spraying with "Bordeaux Mixture," (2) aphids or plant lice controlled by spraying with "Black Leaf 40."

Rose Culture

Roses thrive best in clay loam well enriched with rotted manure. They should have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings. Work up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, and besides this, apply occasionally some good **organic** plant food of which there are several good brands on the market. These plant foods should be used in strict accordance with the directions supplied with them. A generous application of wood ashes is also beneficial.

Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but we recommend spring planting. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being late planted than does the rose. Raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give roses that culture best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of first importance.

All roses should be clipped back closely at planting. Each spring remove two-thirds of the previous year's growth. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant 3 or 4 inches, and then cover with leaves, straw or evergreen boughs. It is very important to keep the plants vigorous and free from diseases and insects.



FRUIT

A FRUIT Tree is not only beautiful of itself, but highest utility multiplies its value and even adds to its beauty. What more delightful to the eye than a globose shaped, deep green cherry tree, or a pyramidal pear tree on a lawn, all on fire with its load of iridescent fruit! Never a more perfect shade than the "back-door" apple tree of our grandmothers.

As a windbreak, a massed orchard is perfect, giving air drainage while protecting the estate or farmstead from the shock of storms without the rock-like resistance of evergreens, which produce back-drafts and eddies.

A background of small fruits, mounting from currants to raspberries, and then to a corner-thicket of blackberries beyond, is something more than just a screen. It invites your friends and your bird-friends too. A pergola bowered in purpling grapes is doubly attractive, combining beauty and bounty. Did you ever see a homestead with too much fruit—or grow any quinces or gooseberries or peaches you couldn't give away? No other feature of the newly-built dwelling—be it in town or country—gives it such attractiveness and saleability as a copious supply of fruits. To reduce sentiment to shillings, fifty dollars invested in well-assorted fruit trees and plants will add ten times the cost to a sale or rental value—besides that in the meantime the proprietor is himself regaled most sumptuously.

APPLES

BALDWIN. Too well-known to need description—still the most popular apple this side of the Atlantic and steadily gaining in favor in London markets. The standard strain of this fruit is of a deep, uniform red. Oblate spheroid in shape, with flesh of a light canary yellow.

BANANA. Very large size; color deep yellow splashed with red. Vigorous grower, heavy bearer. Flesh tender and aromatic.

CORTLAND. Bright red, blushed with very dark red, splashed and striped with carmine. The flesh is a pinkish tint, and while fine, crisp, exceedingly tender and juicy, it is protected by a skin more tough than that of the McIntosh. The tree is a vigorous, up-spreading, hardy grower, healthy and very productive, holding its ripening fruit better than the McIntosh, and maturing about three weeks later.

DELICIOUS. A comparatively new variety that everywhere has proved itself to be one of the finest all-purpose fruits. It varies slightly in shape and coloring in different sections and on different soils. Fruit large,

spread with brilliant, dark red. Fine grained, crisp, melting and juicy with a delightful aroma. The very highest quality for every purpose, being a splendid early winter shipper, yet keeping perfectly. The tree is vigorous and has so far proved perfectly hardy.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, fairly fine grained and firm, with a pleasant acid flavor. A cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices.

DOLGA CRAB. Vigorous and productive, hardy, red crab apple.

HYSLOP CRAB. Large, deep crimson, with beautiful bloom. Very prolific and popular. A very showy fruit, making excellent jelly. Mid-autumn to January. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, beautiful light yellow when fully ripe. An old favorite. Flesh tender, rich, and of good dessert quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and long-lived. Season, September to October.

FAMEUSE (Snow). An old and well-known variety. Fruit medium in size. Color, pale greenish yellow mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on shady side. Flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed. Flavor, subacid, extra good. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Very hardy. Valuable variety for Northern sections. Season, October to December.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Fruit large and smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Tree vigorous and spreading. A heavy, constant bearer, and reliably self-fertile. Season, December to March.

JONATHAN. At its best this apple is one of the most desirable varieties for the fancy, holiday trade. Medium size of very excellent quality, of a beautiful, brilliant red. Tree perfectly hardy but inclined to be biennial in bearing, and being a moderate grower and bearing young is recommended as a "filler," and to be given high culture.

KENDALL. By far the most attractive of the McIntosh seedlings. The apples are large, trim, handsomely colored over the entire surface which is dark red covered with a rich bloom. They possess the whitish fine grained flesh of McIntosh but have a more sprightly flavor. Fruits hang better than McIntosh.

KING. Worthy of its name in every sense, except as to hardiness of tree stock. Glutted markets have no effect on selected King apples. Ready November to March. Red on a yellow background. Showy, of largest size, and of high quality. It is truly fruit "fit for a king."

McINTOSH RED. Large, red all over. Good keeper. Tree very hardy and vigorous. Middle of October. Bears young.

McINTOSH EARLY. Of most beautiful appearance. Extra high quality, deep wine-red color, and for a September apple, large size and long keeping. Its only faults are a too tender skin and a tendency to part from the stem the very day it has colored.

MACOUN (Late McIntosh). A new variety of McIntosh which harvests even later than the McIntosh. Probably will be an important commercial variety.

MILTON. A handsome new apple of McIntosh type. Fruit pinkish-red with tender, crisp, white flesh. Ripens a month ahead of McIntosh.

NORTHERN SPY. An excellent and leading commercial variety in the colder states. Fruit large and attractive, bright red-striped overspread with a delicate bloom. Very tender, crisp and so juicy it is not good for evaporating. Season, November to March. Late in coming into bearing.

RED NORTHERN SPY. New type of Northern Spy. Solid red. Very desirable for market. December.

OPALESCENT. A handsome apple. Introduced 1899. Tender and juicy. Hardy, healthy and productive. December to March.

ORLEANS is of the Delicious type, but the fruits are more attractive in appearance and run larger. While Orleans comes in season about with Delicious, it keeps in common storage 6 weeks longer. The fruit has the same rich delicious taste that characterizes Delicious—another "improved Delicious."

POUND SWEET. Sometimes called Pumpkin Sweet. Greenish yellow apple of large size. October to January.

RED ASTRACHAN. Fruit above medium, greenish yellow, almost covered with striped crimson. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth. An early and abundant bearer. Season, July.



Delicious

ROME BEAUTY, RED. Large sized handsomely colored apple. Especially adapted to Southeastern New York and New Jersey. November.

GOLDEN RUSSET. A delicious dessert apple from March till July. Color, dull green under a heavy brown russet with bronze red blush. Flesh greenish yellow, of good to very good quality, being sprightly, subacid and tender, though rather dry. Tree perfectly hardy, fine grower and bearer, but distinctively self-sterile, requiring to be inter-planted.

SPITZENBURG. Large, bright, purplish red shaded with yellow. Flesh firm. Juicy and spicy; of fine quality. Thrives in Northern localities.

STAYMAN WINESAP. One of the finest apples for fancy trade. Of uniformly handsome appearance. Fruit when well colored a deep, almost purplish red. Flesh yellow, firm and crisp, of a distinctive, mildly subacid flavor and inclined to be dry. Tree a favorite in the Middle West and South, but will grow and do well almost anywhere. A reliable annual bearer, beginning young. December to May.

TOLMAN SWEET. Probably the best sweet, winter apple. A splendid baker and fair dessert fruit of its mid-winter class. Medium size, a beautiful even yellow, sometimes tinged with red. Flavor rich and very sweet. Tree perfectly hardy and a prolific bearer.



Cortland

APPLES—Continued

WASHINGTON CO. STRAWBERRY. A good variety for home use. Large sized fruits of good color. Hardy. September and October.

WEALTHY. Well named, for it has so far proved, perhaps, the most profitable fall apple. Bears young and heavily. A high quality, striped red and yellow dessert apple. Tree very hardy and thrifty grower.

WOLF RIVER. This is the mammoth red and greenish yellow apple that always attracts so much attention at fairs. Bears young and heavily. Perfectly hardy in any latitude.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth translucent skin, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh tender, fine grained and of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and an early annual bearer. Season, July.

DWARF APPLES. Very productive and early bearing; usually second year after planting. Adapted to yards and small gardens. We offer the following varieties: Delicious, McIntosh, R. I. Greening, Spy, Milton, and Cortland.

PEACHES



Golden Jubilee

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A second generation seedling of Elberta and Greensboro, is a large early peach. Resembles Elberta in shape, but it is better in quality and ripens 3 weeks earlier. Skin yellow, blushed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, medium firm, tender, sweet or slightly subacid; freestone.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. The best early September market peach. A standard commercial variety, planted by nearly all growers, ripening with Old Mixon which it has largely superceded. Fruit very large, white with red cheek, very freestone, and white flesh. Fair quality.

CARMAN. One of the hardest, most reliable market peaches. Large, rich, juicy, and of fair quality. Yellow white, with deep blush. Skin very tough, making a good shipper and free from rot.

CHAMPION. The earliest iron-clad peach. Remarkable for its size and a freestone of high quality. White with red cheek. Season, late August. Unexcelled for canning.

EARLY ELBERTA. Very large, high quality. Flesh is fine grained, sweet. Mid-season.

ELBERTA. The peer of all commercial peaches. Mid-season, extra large, light yellow, with red cheek, a perfect freestone. Tree vigorous and prolific, succeeding universally wherever peaches can be grown.

LATE ELBERTA. Ripens two weeks later than regular Elberta.

GREENSBORO. The most popular July peach. A white-fleshed, clingstone. Fruit large and showy, rather poor quality, but shipping and standing up well. Skin greenish white, blushed and striped with dark red. Tree enormously productive and early bearing.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Large, yellow, red flushed, freestone.

HALE HAVEN. A new yellow freestone. A cross between J. H. Hale and South Haven. Ripens 2 weeks before Elberta. Large, highly colored. Hardy and productive.

J. H. HALE. Bridges the gap between Rochester and Elberta. One of the largest peaches. Superior to Elberta in size, firmness and shipping quality. Yellow and red coloring. Highly attractive but unfortunately not as prolific as a commercial fruit should be. Probably somewhat self-sterile. Flesh fine grained and quality good.

MIKADO. A popular early variety. Medium in size and vigor and very productive in mixed plantings. The fruit is of good quality; ripens the first week of August, is medium in size, round in shape, semi-cling, and is attractive yellow blushed with red. Mikado is pollen-sterile and so requires cross-pollination.

ROCHESTER. A peach of the Crawford type. Fruit of large size, with thick skin, orange yellow, blushed with dark red. Flesh yellow, very juicy, first rate quality and freestone. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing very young. Season, mid-August.

SOUTH HAVEN. A recent introduction. Immense size. Comes into market just before Elberta. Beautiful color and freestone. Very hardy and highly recommended.

STEVENS RARERIPE. White and red, white fleshed freestone peach. Hardy and of extra good quality. Late.

VALIANT. Canadian origination ripening in early September. Fruit very large and of fine quality. Very productive.

WILMA. Fine, yellow, firm peach.

PEARS

ANJOU. A large, fine pear, with buttery, melting flesh, having a sprightly flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. One of the best. Season, October to January.

BARLETT. Large. Yellow, with a beautiful blush. Flesh buttery, very juicy and with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is a vigorous and erect grower, excellent for garden or commercial orchard planting. Bears early and abundantly. Begins to bear in three years. A leader among canning pears. Aug. and Sept.

BEURRE BOSC. Large, dull brownish yellow. Flesh, half melting, highly flavored, sweet and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect, and bears well. Season, September to November.

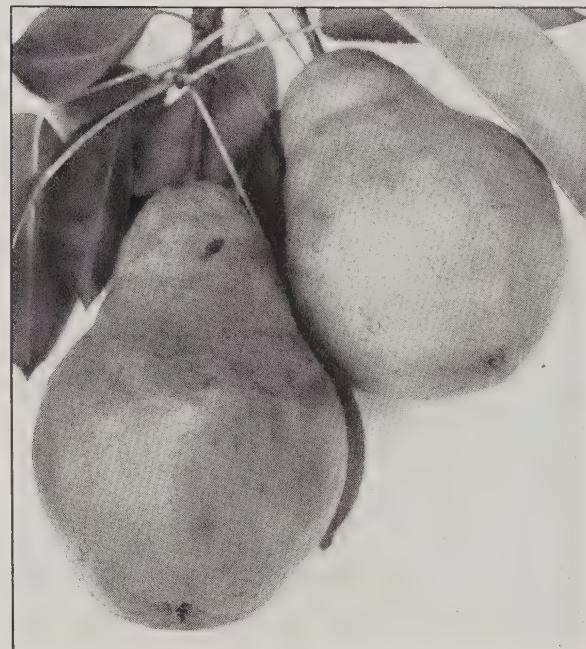
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor. Pale lemon yellow with brown dots, and fine texture. Flesh melting, buttery, and juicy, with a delicate flavor. Decays quickly when ripe. Tree hardy and productive. Season, August and September.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish yellow, russeted. Flesh melting and sweet. A beautiful tree and heavy bearer. Does its best as a dwarf. Season, October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Fruit large, somewhat varying in shape. Flesh juicy, melting, sweet and excellent flavor. Extra hardy. September to October.

GORHAM. A new variety from the N. Y. State Experiment Station. Bartlett type but ripens 2 weeks earlier. Good keeper. Rich flavor and pleasing aroma.

KIEFFER. The most popular market pear grown. Fruit of good size, rich color and fair quality, canned. Should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. Tree a rapid grower anywhere, tremendously vigorous and seldom blights. Season, Oct. to Nov.



Bartlett Pear

SECKEL. Small, but universally popular. Rich, yellowish brown. One of the best and highest flavored pears known. Very productive. Sept. and Oct.

SHELDON. Large. Dull yellow to greenish russet with red cheek. Flesh a little coarse, melting and very juicy. Tree vigorous, productive. October.

TYSON. Summer pear. August. Melting and juicy.

WORDEN SECKEL. Much larger than Seckel. Good keeper. Very sweet, juicy. October.

DWARF PEARS. Fruit is the same as standard trees. They come into bearing young and are very productive. Can be set close together. We offer the following varieties: Bartlett, B. Bosc, Seckel and Sheldon.



Pear Tree

FARSIGHTED GROWERS ARE CONCENTRATING ON THESE VARIETIES

Early

In all but two sections Yellow Transparent heads the early variety list. Second place in national rating goes to Duchess, but this variety is being overshadowed in some northern areas by Early McIntosh and in the south by Red June and Red Astrachan.

Midseason

By far the favorite for midseason apple variety planting is the McIntosh. It is the leader in every section except the South and north central states, but ranks second even in the latter area. National rating shows Cortland and Wealthy second to McIntosh. (Milton, Macoun, Kendall are new varieties gaining in favor.)

Late

Delicious, all types, leads by greatest margin in this group, and is almost twice as popular as its nearest contender, Jonathan. Other popular late varieties include Stayman, Yellow Delicious, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Winesap, and York Imperial.

PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. One of the most successful commercial varieties. Skin pinkish red to dark red, overspread with a light bloom. Flesh yellow, sweet, melting, tender and very juicy. Tree a vigorous grower, reliably hardy and prodigiously productive on a wide variety of soils. One of the earliest.

BURBANK. One of the largest of the Oriental varieties. Of uniform, attractive red color mottled over a yellow ground and covered with a thick bloom. Flesh a deep lemon yellow of excellent quality, yet firm and a good shipper for so large a fruit. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive—in fact, inclined to overbear. One of the few plums reliably self-fertile. Season, late August to September.

BRADSHAW. The most generally planted European in the East. A very large, fine, early plum. Dark, violet red. Tree a slow grower, but hardy, vigorous, productive, self-fertile. Season, mid-August.

DAMSON. A well-known English dessert variety. The purplish black fruit is sprinkled with numerous distinctive dots, and is small and nearly round. One of the best for preserving. Season, early October.

GERMAN PRUNE. Probably the oldest plum grown and well-known in every civilized country. Skin a purple black with beautiful bloom. Flesh amber green, firm, sweet and mild. Tree fairly hardy and vigorous, holding its fruit well. Inclined to overbear. Season, late.

GRAND DUKE. A large sized, prune-shaped plum. Purple color, flesh firm, good shipper. Late.

HALL is a cross between **Golden Drop** and **Grand Duke**, two of the largest and handsomest European plums, but both below the mark in quality. Hall is better in flesh and flavor characters. The fruits are so handsome and well flavored that they will sell in any market. The tree is nearly perfect. This is one of the best of the Station's new plums.

ITALIAN PRUNE. A great favorite on account of its delicious, juicy quality and being readily freestone. Skin purplish black with heavy bloom. Flesh greenish yellow. Firm, and keeps and ships well. Tree is strong grower and not quite hardy, though a tremendous bearer. Season, late.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Large, greenish, juicy and rich. Very productive. August.

YELLOW EGG. Golden yellow with a thick accentuating bloom. The largest and best of the yellow plums. Flesh yellow, a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, very productive and hardy, ripening its fruit all at once in late August.



Stanley

LOMBARD. One of the most popular, succeeding almost everywhere. Fruit purplish red with thick, pink bloom making it exceedingly attractive. Yellow fleshed, juicy and sweet. Tree a medium-sized, upright grower, very hardy and productive. Inclined to overbear as the flower is self-fertile. Season, early September.

MIDDLEBURG. Originated in Schoharie County. Very late. Purple of fine quality. Good shipper.

MONARCH. Dark purple. Good dessert plum. Late. Widely grown in New York State.

POND. Extremely large, good shipper. Red fruit of medium quality. Late.

REINE CLAUDE. Fruit round, greenish yellow. Slightly mottled with red, with a light bloom and a distinctive aroma. Tree very vigorous, remarkably productive and self-fertile. Season, late September.

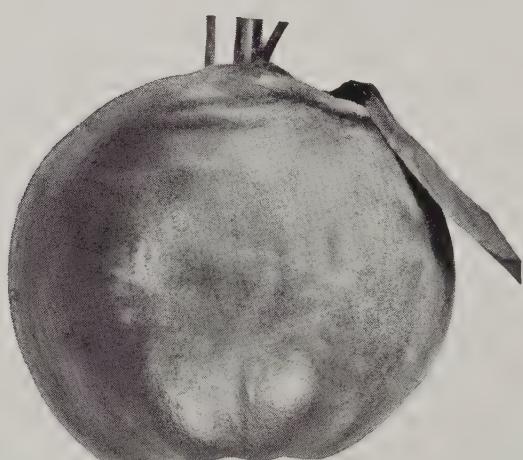
RED JUNE. Probably the earliest good plum. Skin a uniform garnet overlaid with bloom. A good shipper and of fair quality. Tree grows large, of somewhat sprawling habit, but very hardy, healthy and productive. Season, mid-August.

SATSUMA. The latest of the Oriental varieties. Identified by its very small pit and deep red flesh. This fruit is of the highest quality for both dessert and canning. Tree a moderate grower, but hardy and productive.

STANLEY. A cross between **Agen** and **Grand Duke**. The tree is healthy, vigorous, and produces full crops annually in mid-season. The fruit is large, prune shape, dark blue with thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, fine-grained, tender, firm, sweet, pleasant; excellent raw or cooked. Stone free.

YAKIMA. Originated as a chance seedling in the state of Washington. Largest of any of the European plums. Color purplish red. An outstanding variety, comparatively new.

YELLOW GAGE. Large oval, golden yellow. Rich, sugary.



Orange Quince

Quinces

CHAMPION. A large, greenish yellow fruit, without hard spots or core. Of delicate flavor, imparting an exquisite taste and odor to any other fruit with which it is prepared. Tree a symmetrical grower, bearing while young. Season late.

ORANGE. The most popular and extensively cultivated old variety. Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, cooking tender, and of excellent quality. Tree hardy and a very reliable grower and bearer.

CHERRIES

BLACK GIANT. Large tree, vigorous, productive.

BLACK TARTARIAN. More largely planted than any other sweet cherry. Dark red, almost purple. Medium size. Quality very good. Tree vigorous and productive. Season, the last of June into July.

BING. Very dark red sweet cherry. Mid-season. Very large with stone semi-cling. Fine quality.

EARLY RICHMOND. The earliest popular sour cherry. Medium size, red, quite acid. Hardy, healthy very early, very productive. Season, mid-June.

EMPEROR FRANCIS. Light red, early sweet cherry, very large, fine quality.

ENGLISH MORELLO. The standard late, sour cherry. Best of its season, but rather acid to eat as a dessert. Excellent for canning, being dark red, almost black. Tree very hardy, and dwarfish in habit. Season, August first. We are growing improved strains.

GIANT MORELLO. Dark red, easily grown, sour.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Size large to very large. Rich, light yellow amber, blushed with red. Of excellent quality. Season, late June.

LAMBERT. A very valuable sweet of the largest size, enormous bearing habit. Dark purple red with a sheen-like gloss, firm, rich, and juicy. Tree hardy and a strong grower.

MAY DUKE. The "Dukes" as a class are intermediate in flavor between the sweet and sour varieties of cherries, and this one is considered to be the best of them all—and the earliest. Large, dark red, rich, juicy and excellent. Tree a reliable producer. Season, June.

MONTMORENCY. The most popular sour cherry in America. Large, light red. Flesh tender, subacid and of best quality. Season, end of June to July. Tree hardy and enormously productive. We are growing improved strains.

GIANT MONTMORENCY. An improved, large sour cherry.

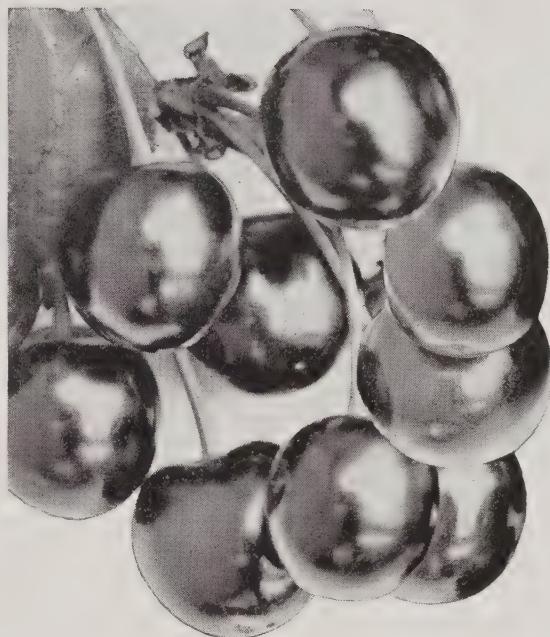
NAPOLEON. A pale yellow and bright red Bigarreau. A firm, waxy-translucent fruit of great beauty. Large size, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season, early July.

SCHMIDT BIGARREAU. Fruit of immense size, rich, deep black. Tree a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer.

WINDSOR. Deep purple. Large, firm and of high quality. The leading late, sweet cherry and claimed to be the hardiest. Tree a prolific bearer.

YELLOW SPANISH. An amber white fruit of great beauty, red on sunny side. Large, firm, juicy and sweet.

SENECA. A new black cherry similar to Tartarian in size and color but two weeks earlier. Rich sweet flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.



Black Tartarian

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Apples—35 to 40 ft. apart each way.

Pears—25 ft. apart each way.

Sweet Cherries—30 ft. apart each way.

Plums, Peaches, Sour Cherries—20 ft. apart each way.

Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Apples, Quinces—15 ft. apart each way.

Currents and Gooseberries—4 ft. apart.

Raspberries and Blackberries—4 by 6 ft.

Strawberries—1 by 3 ft.

Grapes—8 by 8 ft.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO ACRE

40 feet apart each way	28
30 feet apart each way	48
20 feet apart each way	110
18 feet apart each way	135
15 feet apart each way	205
12 feet apart each way	300
10 feet apart each way	435
8 feet apart each way	680
6 feet apart each way	1210
5 feet apart each way	1745
4 feet apart each way	2725
3 feet apart each way	4840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Apricots

ALEXANDER. Orange skin with orange flesh. Ripens in July.

HARRIS. The largest and hardiest apricot. Prolific and profitable. Season about July 20th.

MOORPARK. Fruit is large, orange yellow, with red cheek, sweet and rich. One of the best freestones. The best of the Europeans. Season, later than the others.

Nectarines

The Nectarine has size and a smooth skin like the plum. In other ways it is more like a peach. It is of rich, delicious flavor, juicy and melting, and highly prized as a dessert fruit. It is much superior to the peach, as a dryer and makes excellent preserves. The Nectarine is as hardy as the peach and requires the same culture. We have the variety, Sure Crop.

SMALL FRUITS

GRAPES



Concord Grapes

AGAWAM. One of the most reliable Roger's Hybrids. Purplish red, of striking appearance, and large berry. Sweet and with rich aromatic flavor. Ripens soon after Concord—a good keeper. Vine self-fertile, vigorous and productive; subject to mildew.

BRIGHTON. A popular red York State commercial variety, ripening before Concord. A sure crop, high quality, handsome grape, on a wide variety of soils. Not a good keeper. Berry medium to large with heavy bloom. Must be interplanted, being self-sterile.

CACO. A new red grape of extremely large size. Vigorous and hardy, ripens early in September. Very high quality and highly recommended.

CAMPBELL EARLY. A strikingly handsome, large black August grape with blue bloom. Tough skin and good shipper, coloring up ten days before ripening, and will hang six weeks on the vine. Bunches large and compact, often double-shouldered. Must be pruned closely. Inclined to overbear.

CATAWBA. A well-known, late-ripening, chocolate-colored grape of a rich musky flavor. When well grown will keep indefinitely, but demands high culture, a warm situation and long season to mature perfectly. Bunch and berry both large to very large. Quality the very best.

CONCORD. Still the most popular grape in America, and grown with success in every state in the Union. It will adapt itself to almost any condition. Bunch and berry large, fair quality with rich blooms. Vine healthy, hardy and productive, and self-fertile.

DELAWARE. An early September red grape that has remained the standard of excellence for generations, no raisin more sweet. No fruit of any class more juicy, one that always commands the highest market prices. Vine very hardy and productive, but a slow grower, requiring rich soil, good culture, and close pruning.

FREDONIA. Stands alone as the earliest good black grape. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit ripens two weeks earlier than Worden. Clusters medium in size, cylindrical, and compact. Berries large, round and persistent; skin thick and tough; flesh juicy, solid but tender; very good quality.

GOLDEN MUSCAT. Delicious, golden-yellow, large, juicy and aromatic.

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, purple black grape ripening before Concord. Sweet and of good quality. Vine very hardy.

NIAGARA. Undoubtedly the most popular white grape. A typical commercial fruit, enormously productive, and of fair quality, ripening with Concord. Flesh a little tender for shipping and keeping. Berries large. Vine a rampant grower.

PORTLAND. A new white grape developed in the Chautauqua grape region. Beautiful greenish yellow like Niagara. Very hardy and productive. Very sweet. Ripens early and can be eaten before it is fully ripe.

SENECA. Almost a pure vinifera, ripening with Ontario. The bunches are of medium size, tapering, compact; berries oval and yellow. The texture is firm, melting and tender, while the flavor is sweet, vinous, and aromatic. The skin can be eaten with the berry. Vigorous, healthy, productive and hardy. Highly recommended for dessert.

SHERIDAN. A new variety to rival Concord. Season a week longer, large more compact bunches. Keeps and ships well.

WORDEN. Best known offspring of the Concord. One week earlier and superior to it in quality, size of berry, and compact, handsome clusters. Tender skin, however, and inclined to crack. Must be carefully handled in shipping. Vine hardy and vigorous.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKCAPS, ETC.

BOYSENBERRY. A cross of the Blackberry, Raspberry, and Loganberry. Large, flavorful. Vigorous grower.

COLUMBIAN. Of distinctive color and character. Enormously productive and vigorous. For canning and drying. Berries large and juicy, of a dull purple color.

CUMBERLAND. The largest and best mid-season blackcap. Healthy, vigorous, productive of firm, large berries, fine in quality. One of the hardiest varieties and wonderfully productive under high culture.

ELDORADO. Said to be the hardiest and sweetest blackberry, withstanding the winters in the far Northwest perfectly. Berries large to very large, borne in clusters that ripen well together, exceedingly melting and sweet to the taste.

LATHAM. A recently introduced variety, very hardy and productive with large, round, firm berries of a rich brilliant red in late June and July.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. The standard dewberry, ripening before the blackberry. Enormous in size and very sweet and tender. The best of the blackberry family—and under high culture, the most productive.

NEWBURGH. Most promising variety in the New York Experiment Station collection. Bright attractive red fruit is large, very firm and has no superior in keeping and shipping qualities. Plants vigorous, hardy and so productive that canes are often bent to the ground with fruit. Fruit easily picked. Free from Mosaic. Several days earlier than Cuthbert. The best raspberry under cultivation.

PLUM FARMER. A remarkably popular blackcap, said to be the earliest market variety. Quality very good, large size and the entire crop maturing at once. Not always entirely hardy in the North.

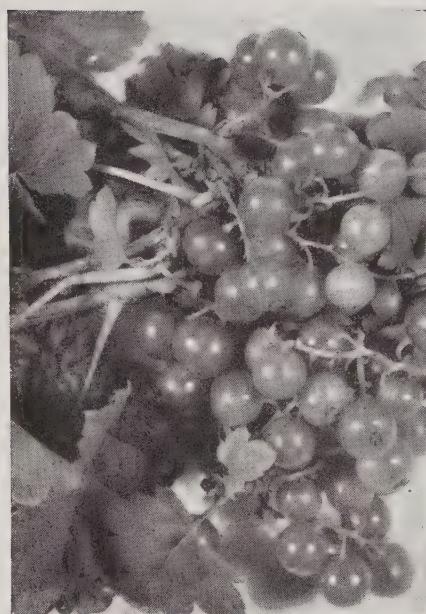
SODUS. Originated from the cross between the Dundee black raspberry and the Newburgh red raspberry. The berries are very large, firm, medium purple in color, sprightly and good in quality. The plants are very vigorous, very productive and hardy. Sodus is more resistant to drought than Columbian and yields a good crop every year. It ripens shortly after Latham.

TAYLOR. New Red Raspberry, ripens just before Latham. Berries are large, long, bright red. Excellent quality.

Currants

CHERRY. An old favorite. Of the largest size, but not as productive as its rivals. Plant of slow, sturdy growth, holding its fruit well up from the ground. Should be picked when first turned red. Fruit very acid and desirable for jelly-making.

RED LAKE. Large berries in long clusters. Early mid-season. The best currant to plant.



Red Lake Currant

Gooseberries

CHAUTAUQUA. A very vigorous and productive grower. Light yellow fruit free from spines and down. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

DOWNING. Pale green, large and handsome. The most popular market variety. Fruit covered with a white bloom that makes it very attractive. Bush a strong grower, productive and healthy. Quality excellent.

FREDONIA. Is a very large, late, dark red gooseberry of the English type. The fruit is good in quality and attractive in appearance, and keeps and ships well. The plants are vigorous, productive, and of an open habit of growth that makes harvesting easy. Every garden should have a few Fredonias.

Strawberries

CATSKILL. A New York variety. Needs thinning as very productive. Very large light red fruits with bright green cap. Excellent quality.

DORSETT. Another new variety producing enormous crops of bright red berries. Flavor unexcelled. Fruit borne on stalks well off the ground. Ships unusually well because fruit is so firm.

FAIRFAX. Very high yield, dark red, very firm, large size which holds up through a long season. Brings a high price on the market for it ships well and is of excellent quality. A fitting companion to the new Dorsett.

GEM EVERBEARING. Dark, red berries with sweetish tart flavor. Plants freely.

MASTODON. A new everbearing variety of exceptional size and productiveness. Large crops from June until October. Deep red color, fine flavor.

PREMIER. Extra early. Very productive. Fruit of good quality. Very prolific and considered the best early market variety by many growers.

Mulberries

NEW AMERICAN. The best all-round mulberry. Equal to the Downing in all respects and much hardier. Fruit large, black, sweet and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season, mid-June to mid-September.

RUSSIAN. A large spreading tree with showy flowers; fruit attractive to birds.

MARY WASHINGTON. This variety is the result of careful breeding by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the object of eliminating rust. Produces straight shoots of dark green. Tight, firm buds that do not open out or begin to branch until far out of the ground. Very large.

PARADISE. A new variety much superior to the Washington types of asparagus.

Rhubarb

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. The standard market sort. Almost evergreen, and except in very hot, dry climates, grows right through the summer and is sometimes used until October.

VICTORIA. Very large. Beautiful color. Quality good. Valuable for market. Early.

McDONALD. A bright red, early variety, large stalks, very crisp and tender, mild flavor.



Downing Gooseberry

Successful Planting, Pruning and Care

WE are often blamed for what might easily have been avoided had the customer consulted the plain wants and requirements of the stock and give it at least a fair chance to grow and do well. We are interested in the success of every article we send out; we take the greatest pains to place every item in the hands of our customers in the best possible condition, and in order to furnish some precautions and provide for complete satisfaction, we give a few hints on such points as are most essential.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Plant promptly—do not expose roots to sun or wind. **Dig holes large enough** to accommodate roots without crowding (see cut page 23, column one)—loosen soil in bottom of hole. **Pack soil firmly about roots**; then **pour a pan of water** into hole and fill hole with remaining loose dirt. **Spread** well-rotted cow manure, straw, leaves, or peat moss about plant. **Soak occasionally** during prolonged dry spells. See special planting instructions for planting evergreens, roses, small fruits.

FRUIT TREES

For setting out, care, and management of commercial orchards write us or consult your local Farm Bureau man as to the best methods to follow.

For the home orchard, the area around the trees should be cultivated for the first few years. An annual spring application of well-rotted cow manure or other organic fertilizer will aid growth. Also a summer mulch of hay or straw about the trees will help conserve moisture during prolonged dry spells. Balanced commercial fertilizers may be applied on older trees in the early spring at the rate of one to six pounds per tree depending on the size of the tree.

PRUNING—The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. The transplanting of a tree makes a very critical point of its life history, and to neglect careful and proper methods of planting and pruning at that time is to invite disaster or, at least, unsatisfactory returns for one's efforts.

Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, one exactly opposite the other, forming a crotch, a split may occur at this weak point in later life, when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results in later life.

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back as severely as recommended for some other classes.

Peach and Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches, but do not cut these back. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

CONTROL OF BORERS—These pests of apple and peach trees must be killed by a wire thrust into their tunnels, disclosed by removing a few inches of dirt around the base of the tree. Go over your trees in April or May and in late August or September. After cutting out the borers mound up the dirt around the trunk about 6 inches high.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberries and Currants—Prepare the ground by deep plowing or spading. Cut the plants back fully one-half. Plant four feet apart both ways, same depth as plants stood in the nursery row, and firm soil well.

Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries—These should be set fairly deep, except one-year-old raspberry plants, the new growth of which starts from the crown in the mass of hair-like roots; these should be planted shallow, with the crown not more than one inch below the surface. Too deep planting is often fatal to one-year-old raspberry plants. Plant in rows five or six feet apart, with plants three to four feet apart in the row. Firm the dirt around each plant. Keep surface of ground loose. Water in dry weather during growing season. Mulch in winter after the ground is frozen.

Strawberries—Plants should be set and cared for the same as tomato and cabbage plants. Plant in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and twelve to fifteen inches in a row. The cheapest way to grow them is to plant in long rows and tend with a corn plow, using shields. Never allow rows to spread to more than eight or ten inches in width. Cover the plants late in the fall with one or two inches of prairie hay or stable litter (if free from weed seed). This covering should be removed from the plants in early spring and left between the rows until the fruit is picked, then it should be removed from the patch and the rows cultivated the same as before.

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch.

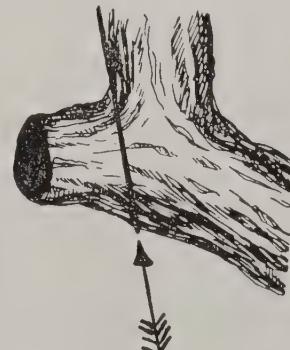
As the vine grows train to trellis.

Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth.

Cut back to two buds. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last year's growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

Asparagus—Prepare ground by deep plowing or spading. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches each way, three inches deep, with roots well spread out. Every fall mulch the bed well with manure.

Rhubarb—Prepare ground as for asparagus. Set the plants with crown or eye two inches under ground. Plant three feet apart each way. Mulch in winter. Give clean cultivation the same as for any other crop.



Line shows proper place to cut. Leaving stub as shown causes scar difficult to heal. Good sharp pruning tools are essential.

SHRUBS

If planted in beds or groups the ground should be spaded deeply and well worked. If shrubs are set as individual specimens they should be planted the same as trees.

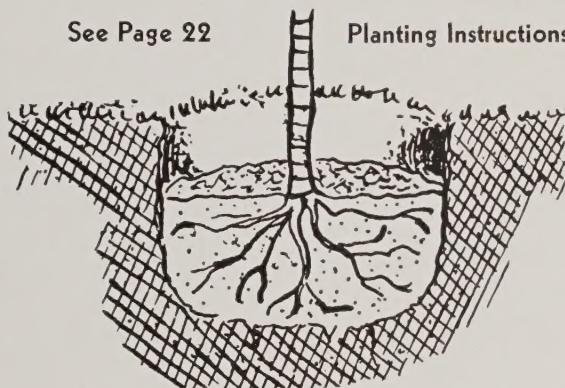
Set shrubs at the same depth as they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. Water the plants well during the hot, dry weather and keep the ground well stirred around them. Most shrubs require judicious pruning at planting time, and subsequently. When shrubs are planted it is advisable to cut them back one-half with few exceptions.

Dig a trench 12 inches deep or more for setting hedges such as barberry and privet.

Early flowering shrubs should be pruned directly after blooming. Late flowering shrubs should be pruned in early spring while dormant. The early blooming shrubs produce bloom each year on the wood growth made the previous year. The late blooming shrubs produce bloom on the wood growth made the year of blooming.

See Page 22

Planting Instructions



ROSES

Some authorities recommend fall planting but we advise early spring planting for roses. The plants should be unpacked and planted as soon as received from the nursery. If unable to plant them immediately upon receiving them, they should be heeled-in (roots and part of stems well covered with moist loose earth). Set them about 18 inches apart and deep enough that the grafts will be covered when the soil is filled in about the roots which should be spread out well in the hole. Tamp the soil and water before all dirt is replaced. See page 13 for rose culture.

Evergreens which are vigorous and well-established may be sheared in August with sharp hedge clippers in order to control growth and to make bushy specimens.

PERENNIALS AND ROOTS

Prepare the ground by deep spading twelve to eighteen inches, and work it into a well pulverized condition.

Peonies—Should be set with the crown two to three inches below the surface of the ground. Plant two to two and one-half feet apart. Mulch heavily after the ground is frozen and remove mulch in the spring.

Iris—Should be set with the crown two inches below the surface. Plant twelve inches apart. Mulch as for Peonies.

Phlox, etc.—Set the crown one inch under the surface and spread out the roots. Firm well. Mulch in winter. Water in summer. Plant twelve inches apart. Gaillardia, Delphinium and other perennials should be planted about like Iris and Phlox.



Showing shrubs before and after pruning.
Note that all of the smallest branches
are removed.

SHADE TREES

Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is three-fourths full, allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots, after which the hole may be entirely filled. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. **Prune all limbs back $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on an average.** Water trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they have become well established. Large sizes of shade trees can often be staked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.

Trees which have been set several years and which are making little or no growth may respond to feeding with fertilizer. Apply as follows: Using a **crowbar**, make holes 15 inches deep and not more than 3 feet apart in an area circumscribed by the outer branches of the tree and continuing $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the distance to the trunk. A 10-20-10 fertilizer is recommended at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per inch in tree trunk diameter. (Ammonium Sulphate can be used on mature trees at the same rate, but this material should be used with caution, and not at all on young trees.) The fertilizer is so divided that a small amount is placed in each hole and the soil is then replaced. Just before the buds begin to break in the spring is a good time to apply the fertilizer.

SPRAYING

There are four distinct types of troubles to combat, i.e.: chewing insects, sucking insects, scale insects, and fungous diseases. **Chewing insects** are controlled by spraying with a stomach poison, some form of arsenic (lead arsenate); **sucking insects** (lice or aphids) by body contact poison (nicotine); **scale insects** by miscible oil ("Sunoco Spray") or by lime sulphur; and **fungous diseases** by lime-sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Be sure you know what you are spraying for since arsenate of lead will not control lice or aphids, nor will nicotine control apple worms and neither of these will have any effect on apple scab or other fungous diseases. Lime-sulphur is used as a dormant spray for scale insects and also for fungous.

For spraying on a small scale, commercial preparations of arsenate of lead, bordeaux mixture, nicotine ("Black Leaf 40") can be obtained at drug stores, seed and garden supply houses. Follow directions on containers.

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Start
Your
Evergreens
Right



How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

Follow directions as outlined in picture above. If ball of earth appears hard and dry upon arrival soak it in a tub of water before planting. Leave saucer around base of tree so that drainage will be towards tree. Do not put fresh manure in hole so it comes in contact with the roots. Use well-rotted manure and spread it on the ground after tree is planted and hole filled up. Keep ground well cultivated or mulched. When watering see that ground is soaked to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Just sprinkling the surface is not enough.

Follow
these
Directions
Carefully

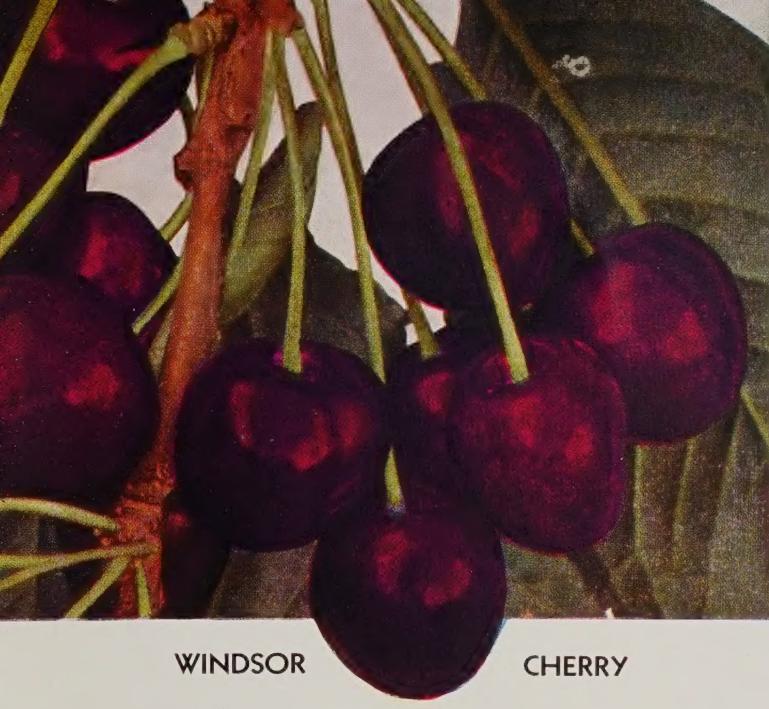
Summer Care of Evergreens

With the advent of hot dry summer weather evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens that mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.
2. Spraying with a glue spray consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of a cheap grade of ground bone glue in 5 gals. of water. (Dissolve the glue first in a small amount of boiling water.)
3. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur.

Follow directions. If used as recommended no injury will result from any of these treatments. Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinestation.

Complete information on control measures for other insect pests and plant disease of nursery stock will be gladly furnished upon request.



WINDSOR

CHERRY



Sugary-Sweet
CACO



GOLDEN
JUBILEE



RED
DELICIOUS



BARTLETT
PEAR



Spirea Anthony Waterer



Mockorange



Hydrangea Pan. Grand.



Deutzia



Flowering Quince

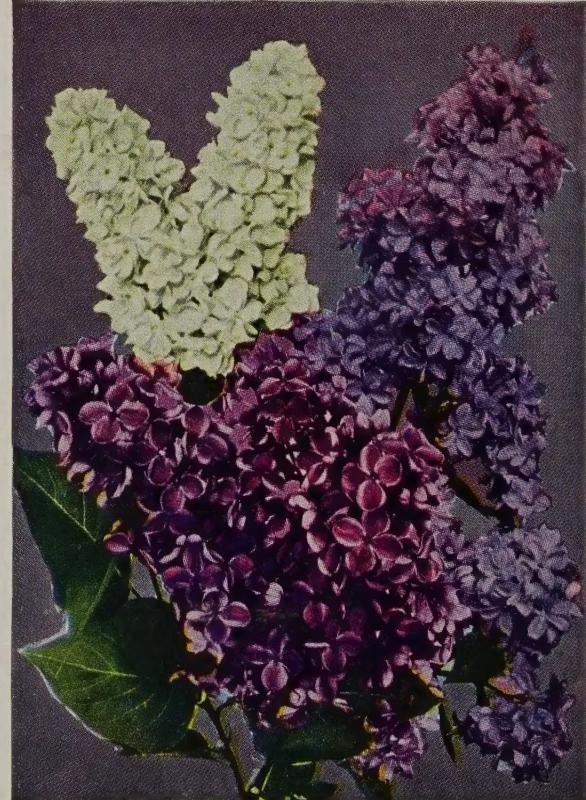


Red-Leaf Barberry

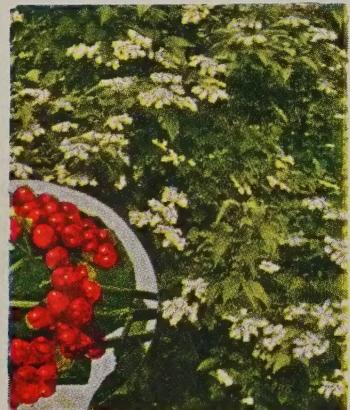
★ OUTSTANDING AND UNUSUAL SHRUBS ★



Honeysuckle



Mme. Lemoine



Highbush Cranberry



Spirea Prunifolia



Forsythia

John de Messmaker

Paul Thirion